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DEPARTMENT OF STATE MEMORANDUM DATED 20 DECEMBER 1948
(FRONT NATIONALE FRANCE)

THIRD AGENCY

SECRET

LONDON

9 August 1944

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

-21

COUNTRY France
SUBJECT Resistance and Labor organization in Normandy; Civilian Attitudes.

ORIGINAL REPORT NO GV-130
DATE OF REPORT 24 July 1944
EVALUATION B-2

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1. The Conseil de la Resistance in Cherbourg is composed of three main groups: the O.C.M., Liberation and the Front National:

The Chief of the Conseil de la Resistance, M. Greslin, is an O.C.M. leader and his organization holds the majority of seats in the Conseil. The O.C.M. is generally composed of merchants, landowners and notables who, prior to the armistice, were Rightists or extreme-Rightists.

Liberation, which claims to have been the most active and efficient movement in the Department, is led by and generally composed of Socialists and C.G.T. men. In fact all the Resistance Socialists and Union men are members of Liberation.

As in the rest of France, the Front National is here the Communist Party's resistance organization. It is not as influential here as it is reported to be in other regions.

2. The right hand man to M. Greslin is M. Bocher (Beauchet), who seems to be as well the most prominent labor leader of the department. Bocher is at the same time secretary of the Regional Socialist Federation, secretary of the Merchant Sailor's Union, secretary of the Union des Syndicats, representative of the I.T.F. and head of the local Liberation movement. He is a very efficient man and seems to be respected and esteemed even by his political adversaries.

3. The enthusiasm in favor of the Allies described in the newspapers should not be overestimated. The Norman did not like the Germans and is glad that they have been thrown out. But a very

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great number of people here are suspicious of Resistance because of the presence of Communists and Socialists. Moreover, they are very reserved towards foreigners as a rule, and they are not sure of what the Allies intend to do. They are also puzzled about the currency which has been introduced. On the part of Labor, there is a sincere enthusiasm for the victories of the democracies somewhat tempered by the way local problems are handled by military authorities. For example, the ~~Army or the Navy~~ have hired dozens of workers to repair the Cherbourg harbor, but ~~they have done it~~ without consulting the unions. They have thus given work to ~~a lot of~~ former Todt workers, more or less reliable, while skilled workers who were in Resistance Movement are left unemployed. Instances of this kind are frequent.

[illegible]

[redacted]

Report No. [illegible]

Report from [illegible]

[illegible]

Information date	[illegible]
Report date	[illegible] 19[illegible]
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[redacted]

[illegible] -4

[illegible]

[illegible] is in full [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] political parties, and [illegible] [illegible] place [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] It is difficult to estimate [illegible] [illegible] to be about equal [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] according to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He pointed [illegible] in 1929, of [illegible] were Socialists [illegible] he stated that if elections were held [illegible] the Socialists [illegible]

[illegible] that the political situation is confused by the existence of the [illegible] and that since the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the political parties [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He states that [illegible] will [illegible] is accomplished, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], in private conversation, [illegible] Socialist [illegible] in a speech before the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Greece [illegible] [illegible]

6. [illegible] consultant [illegible] [illegible] likely [illegible] influenced by the clergy [illegible] [illegible]

7. [illegible] consultant [illegible] the CIC [illegible] [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

10. [illegible]

11. [illegible]

that the [illegible] not maintaining a sufficiently independent and opposition attitude.

12. Regarding [illegible] relations of the Socialist Party with resistance groups, [illegible] Soldani, member of the [illegible] of the party for the [illegible] and member of the [illegible], expressed his deep regret over the fact that fusion between the [illegible] Party and the [illegible] has seemed impossible. He said he had hoped this fusion of [illegible] of the [illegible] elements of the Socialist Party would constitute a great [illegible] Socialist Party of the future. During the [illegible] on this subject, [illegible], almost explosive exception to an insinuation by [illegible], member of the [illegible] of the party, that the leaders of the [illegible] were simply a group of [illegible] who were trying to take advantage of the situation to gain political power.

13. As for foreign policy, the Congress expressed itself as opposed to the hegemony of any one great power, whether it be Britain, the United States or Russia, and in favor of a system of collective security, with all the democratic nations of the world equally represented in an international association of nations. This association should [illegible] economy, credit, transport, etc. in order to be able to guarantee the peace. Regarding the treatment of Germany, the Congress voted its opposition to any dismemberment of the country, but approved a long occupation with a severe allied control of all German industry and [illegible] a long-range program for the reeducation of German youth.

14. Communist Party. According to [illegible], secretary of the [illegible] section of the Socialist Party, the Communists claim to have 4,000 registered members in the [illegible]. Communist leaders interviewed declined to quote any figures.

15. [illegible], president [illegible] member of [illegible], related that the Communists have gained many new followers in the [illegible] since the war, at the expense of the Socialists. He claims this is due to a large extent from the Communists' nationalist policy [illegible] young, vigorous leaders as compared with the Socialists [illegible] leaders representing the old regime. He stated that the policy of the Communist Party would remain nationalist in the future; that it would be difficult to return to a revolutionary program.

16. [illegible] asserted that the Communists get along better with the Christian Democrats than with the Socialists, since the latter - as he put it - place party interests above the national interests.

17. The Communists are opposed to the holding of elections next February, [illegible] reasons [illegible] follows: [illegible] before the [illegible] of [illegible] the Allies [illegible] population [illegible] the Allies [illegible] results and the country [illegible] the Allies [illegible] the [illegible] Government [illegible] five [illegible] it would be [illegible] fair [illegible] three million [illegible] and deportees [illegible] to the polls. According to [illegible], however, the real reason the Communists are opposed to the elections is their fear of losing [illegible] strength which [illegible] on the various depart-[illegible]

mental and [illegible] liberation committees. [illegible], M. [illegible] indicated his personal opposition to the holding of elections at the present time since the women's vote constituted an experiment and he was not in favor of conducting such experiments while France was still at war. (Ardigo may well feel that to hold elections now would reveal a lack of strength for the [illegible] as well as for the [illegible].) [illegible] Allegre, [illegible] municipal delegate, stated flatly that he believed the elections would be postponed, although the party is making its plans so as to have everything in readiness in case the elections are held in February.

18. Both [illegible] and [illegible] criticized the [illegible] of the Var, M. [illegible], for not being [illegible] enough in his [illegible] of the [illegible], particularly the procurement of adequate food supplies. [illegible] for his personal courage and for his active participation in resistance activities but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the [illegible] at Toulon and that he [illegible] not broken away from the old habits of the plodding permanent fonctionnaire.

19. [illegible] described Admiral [illegible], [illegible] of Toulon, as a [illegible] of the old tradition - along with the great majority of high [illegible] officers at the Toulon naval base.

20. According to [illegible], the Toulon edition of [illegible], the [illegible] paper published in [illegible], has a daily circulation of [illegible],000 and [illegible] circulation of [illegible],000.

21. [illegible]: The Toulon section of the [illegible] was formed about [illegible] months ago. The officers are [illegible], president; [illegible], secretary; M. [illegible], [illegible] treasurer. A departmental [illegible] of the [illegible] is in the process of [illegible]; [illegible] hopes to have it organized before the end of the year. [illegible] a membership [illegible] the Toulon section of [illegible] - but this appears to be an exaggeration. [illegible] stated that the Toulon edition of the Christian [illegible] paper, [illegible], published [illegible] local circulation of [illegible]. This Toulon edition was started [illegible].

22. The [illegible] (UFF) is the women's adjunct of the [illegible] at Toulon. [illegible] is making serious efforts to capture the women's [illegible]. A series of three free weekly political lectures, starting 13 [illegible] 194[illegible], has been organized by the UFF.

23. Radical-Socialist Party: It is [illegible] that the [illegible] Radical-Socialists are [illegible] as a political force in the Var. No party headquarters has been established in Toulon, and aside from one brief newspaper announcement, no [illegible] of any Radical-Socialist activity was discovered.

24. [illegible], of the [illegible], is optimistic over the possibility of fusion between the [illegible] and the [illegible] in the Var [illegible] after the agreement just reached between the two groups in the [illegible] of the [illegible]. On the other hand, [illegible], of the [illegible], points out that many members of his organization are hesitant about uniting with the [illegible], because they see in this an attempt

[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]. However, [illegible] are still continuing between the two groups. [illegible] at length [illegible] of the [illegible] not Communists [illegible] the positions [illegible] responsibility in [illegible] held by Communists.

[illegible] according to [illegible], representative of the [illegible] in the [illegible] equivalent members of the [illegible] [illegible] December 19[illegible], [illegible] 24,9[illegible] members in 1937. [illegible] of the most urgent [illegible] before the [illegible] in the [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] of salaries. [illegible] workers are too highly paid [illegible] to the salaries of [illegible] skilled workers in other trades. [illegible] created by [illegible] was paid very well in order to [illegible] labor [illegible] certain high. [illegible], for example, workers in the building trades [illegible] getting up to 3[illegible] per hour, while skilled ajusteurs en [illegible] earn only 12 francs [illegible] points out [illegible] it is not possible to raise all salaries to [illegible] levels [illegible] by the [illegible], since this would cause an inflationary [illegible]. Therefore the [illegible] faced with the delicate task of working [illegible] for the [illegible] certain extent [illegible] some salaries and the [illegible] of others.

[illegible] and Military [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about 7 km [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] private estate formerly occupied by [illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] four part of the [illegible] of the 15[illegible] Military Region [illegible], Hautes Alpes, Basses Alpes, Alpes Maritimes [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

29. [illegible] has [illegible] detachments out on expeditions [illegible]

[illegible]

29. [illegible] stated that [illegible] elements of which [illegible] been reported [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] elements [illegible] in the [illegible] circulating in [illegible] in Toulon to [illegible] for all [illegible]

30. [illegible], who was formerly [illegible] chief of the [illegible] Intelligence, [illegible] still a member of the [illegible] [illegible] claims [illegible] for the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] that the [illegible] were [illegible] their spare time to [illegible].

31. [illegible] According to [illegible] Colonel [illegible], [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] at [illegible] command of Colonel [illegible] and is prepar[illegible] shortly for the front to join the [illegible]. In Toulon, [illegible] to one of the [illegible]

[illegible] Italian Relations

32. [illegible] stationed in [illegible] report [illegible] [illegible] themselves [illegible] principal [illegible] The feel[illegible] general [illegible] at Toulon [illegible] the French would [illegible] possible

33. [illegible] side, the French [illegible], to a greater or lesser degree, [illegible] [illegible] Toulon, [illegible] over the [illegible] food [illegible] the civilian population [illegible] [illegible] required for [illegible] [illegible] were sold at [illegible]

34. [illegible] diplomatic representatives [illegible] the possibility of [illegible] the [illegible] Government.

35. [illegible] also stated that most people [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] the decision of the Government to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. In that connection, he stated that [illegible] had no confidence in the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] regime.

[illegible] Situation

36. [illegible] [illegible] heavily from [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] destruction as [illegible] in the center of town [illegible]. [illegible] to the [illegible] Bureau of Reconstruction, of a total of 36,[illegible] houses in [illegible], [illegible] were entirely destroyed, 1,[illegible] [illegible] damage. [illegible] it is [illegible] difficult to obtain building [illegible] houses which [illegible] partially [illegible] from [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] people [illegible] homeless are [illegible] living with friends and relatives, [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible]. [illegible] normal population of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]; it has risen to [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

37. [illegible] [illegible] of building material [illegible] [illegible]:

8,[illegible] [illegible] tile shingles for roofing
3,[illegible] tons of bricks
5,[illegible] tons of [illegible]
1,[illegible] tons of cement
1,[illegible] tons of [illegible]
200,[illegible] square meters of window panes.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

38. [illegible] conditions in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] children, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] months [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] children of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] distributed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

39. [illegible] fact [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible] however, [illegible] the food [illegible] place.

41. [illegible] supply [illegible] The streets [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	President	[illegible]
[illegible]	Vice President	[illegible]
[illegible]	Vice President	[illegible]
[illegible]	Secretary	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Nom	Responsabilité	Parti ou [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	UNR
[illegible]	[illegible]	CIN (Chrétien Démocrate)
[illegible]	[illegible]	UNR
[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible] aux arts, Sports, [illegible]	UNR
[illegible]	[illegible] et [illegible]	UNR
[illegible]	[illegible]	UNR
[illegible]	[illegible] communaux, [illegible], [illegible] électricité des [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible]	CGT
[illegible]	[illegible]	CGT
[illegible]	[illegible]	CGT
[illegible]	[illegible]	Front [illegible] de la Libération Nationale
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union [illegible] Femmes Françaises
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] de la [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Report No. F-489
Report from France

OSS PARIS

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FRANCE [illegible]

Notes on Toulon

[illegible]

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[illegible] Oct [illegible] 1944

Notes on Toulon

1. [illegible] is in full political [illegible], with [illegible] talk of elections [illegible] for next [illegible]. The Communists and Socialists are the [illegible] of the [illegible] political parties, and their strength [illegible] divided. The Christian Democrats ([illegible] Populaire) are [illegible] place [illegible] the Radical-Socialists [illegible] a very [illegible]. As for the [illegible] organizations, both the [illegible] ([illegible]) and [illegible] ([illegible]) are [illegible] strong [illegible] in the [illegible]. It is difficult to estimate the extent of their popular following. [illegible] leaders [illegible] unwilling to [illegible] any figures [illegible] but both appear to be about equal in strength to the [illegible] Communists.

2. [illegible] according to Mr. [illegible], [illegible] of the Toulon [illegible], the Socialist Party has [illegible] members in Toulon (as compared [illegible]) in the department of [illegible] (as compared with [illegible] before the war). He pointed out that the Var was traditionally a Socialist stronghold; in 1939, of [illegible] conseillers generaux, [illegible] were Socialists and [illegible] Communists; he stated that if elections were held [illegible], the Socialists [illegible] come out ahead.

3. [illegible] feels that the political situation is confused by the existence of the [illegible] and the [illegible], and that since the work of the [illegible] is over, these groups should disappear and give way to the political parties. He maintains that the leaders of the [illegible] are motivated by [illegible] of personal interest, their object being to replace the old [illegible] and the old leaders. He states that [illegible] of the Socialist Party with the [illegible] will not be accomplished, and that individual Communists joined the [illegible] simply to [illegible] the [illegible] elements in that organization and [illegible] the influence of the [illegible].

4. [illegible] Mr. [illegible], in private conversation, and [illegible], Socialist [illegible] of [illegible], in a speech before the Congress of the Socialist Federation of the Var at Toulon, [illegible] October 1944, expressed the need for holding [illegible] elections in [illegible]. They pointed out that present [illegible] of [illegible] Liberation were not representative of the will of the people [illegible] reflect public opinion. [illegible], [illegible] popular [illegible] before he could [illegible] considered [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] Liberation [illegible] constituted [illegible], [illegible] in favor of the [illegible], but of all [illegible] the people. [illegible] the [illegible] Liberation [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] (invariably [illegible]), [illegible] of the [illegible] (almost always a [illegible]), [illegible] the [illegible].

5. [illegible] feels it possible that the [illegible] may [illegible] to exert political pressure on the government to [illegible]. [illegible], however, [illegible] a [illegible] of the elections [illegible] order in France, although he does

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[illegible] the [illegible] affiliation [illegible] support of General De Gaulle.

6. [illegible] the [illegible] likely to be strongly influenced by the clergy [illegible] the polls. Despite this fact, however, [illegible] elections [illegible] be held next February.

7. The Socialist party [illegible] the Rue [illegible] of Toulon, with [illegible] display of posters and propaganda material, and huge [illegible] and Jean Jaures. [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] daily [illegible] small knot of [illegible] meetings of the [illegible] are held.

9. [illegible] The [illegible] Socialist [illegible] at Toulon, [illegible] party [illegible] About 300 delegates [illegible] 3 [illegible] [illegible] with a break for lunch. It was conducted in a [illegible]

9. [illegible] debate [illegible] the activities [illegible] the Front National [illegible] of the [illegible] would be [illegible] to continue [illegible] the condition that all his public propaganda [illegible] devoted [illegible] to the interests of the Socialist Party, [illegible] the [illegible] position [illegible] himself and the Socialist Party by [illegible] part in the leadership of [illegible] the question of the [illegible] was raised; the [illegible] in favor of the [illegible] refused to accept the conditions imposed on him [illegible] and [illegible] from the party [illegible] resolution [illegible] his resignation and [illegible] him from the party.

10. [illegible]

11. During the debate, there was [illegible] of the [illegible] against the [illegible] the [illegible]

that the CGT was not maintaining a sufficiently independent and apolitical attitude.

12. In discussing relations of the Socialist Party with resistance groups, M. Soldani, member of the Bureau Federal of the party for the Var and member of the [illegible], expressed his deep regret over the fact that fusion between the Socialist Party and the [illegible] now seems impossible. He said he had hoped that fusion of the socialists of the [illegible] with the best elements of the Socialist Party would constitute a great regenerated Socialist Party of the future. During the debate on the subject he took vigorous, almost explosive exception to an insinuation by [illegible], member of the Bureau Directeur of the party, that the leaders of the [illegible] were simply a group of arrivistes who were trying to take advantage of the situation to gain political power.

13. As for foreign policy, the Congress expressed itself as opposed to the hegemony of any one great power, whether it be Britain, the United States or Russia, and in favor of a system of collective security, with all the democratic nations of the world equally represented in an international association of nations. This association should have its own army, credit, transport, etc. in order to be able to guarantee the peace. Regarding the treatment of Germany, the Congress voiced its opposition to any dismemberment of the country, but approved a long occupation with a severe Allied control of all German industry and commerce and a long-range program for the reeducation of German youth.

14. Communist Party: According to M. [illegible], secretary of the Toulon section of the Socialist Party, the Communists claim to have 4,000 registered members in the Var. Communist leaders interviewed declined to quote any figures.

15. M. [illegible], prominent Communist member of [illegible], maintains that the Communists have gained many new followers in the Var since the war, at the expense of the Socialists. He claims that this results to a large extent from the Communists' nationalist policy and also from their young, vigorous leaders, as compared with the Socialists who still have the same leaders representing the old regime. He stated that the policy of the Communist Party would remain nationalist in the future; that it would be difficult to return to a revolutionary program.

16. [illegible] asserted that the Communists get along better with the Christian Democrats than with the Socialists, since the latter - as he put it - placed party interests above the national interests.

17. The Communists are opposed to the holding of elections next February. Their reasoning, ostensibly, is as follows: the elections were scheduled before the recognition of the Provisional Government by the Allies as a means of holding a popular referendum and thus showing the Allies that De Gaulle had the country behind him. Now that the Allies have recognized the De Gaulle government, the pressing need for immediate elections no longer exists. Besides, it would be only fair to wait for the return of the three million prisoners and deportees before proceeding to the polls. According to M. [illegible] of [illegible], however, the real reason the Communists are opposed to the elections is their fear of losing some of the strength which they now hold on the various depart-

ments.

mental and local liberation committees. Incidentally, M. Arrighi himself indicated his personal opposition to the holding of elections at the present time, since the women's vote constituted an experiment and he was not in favor of conducting such experiments while France was still at war. (Arrighi may well feel that to hold elections now would mean a loss of strength for the MLN as well as for the Communists.) Etienne Allegre, Communist municipal delegate, stated flatly that he believed the elections would be postponed, although the party is making its plans so as to have everything in readiness in case the elections are held in February.

18. Both Allegre and Pothier criticized the Prefect of the Var, M. Sevie, for not being vigorous enough in his handling of the affairs of the department, particularly the procurement of adequate food supplies. Pothier praised Sevie for his personal courage and for his active participation in resistance activities but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the sous-prefecture at Toulon and that he had not broken away from the old habits of the plodding government fonctionnaire.

19. Pothier described Admiral Lambert, Prefet Maritime of Toulon, as a reactionary of the old tradition - along with the great majority of higher naval officers at the Toulon naval base.

20. According to Allegre, the Toulon edition of Rouge-Midi, the Communist paper published in Marseille, has a daily circulation of 1[illegible],000 and a Sunday circulation of 15,000.

21. Mouvement Republicain Populaire: The Toulon section of the MRP was formed about one month ago. The officers are: M. Labrosse, president; M. Jourdan, attorney, secretary; M. Gernier, worker at the Naval Arsenal, treasurer. A departmental federation of the MRP is in the process of organization; Labrosse hopes to have it organized before the end of the year. Labrosse claims a membership in the Toulon section of 1,000 - but this appears to be an exaggeration. Labrosse stated that the Toulon edition of the Christian Democrat newspaper, Le Méridional, published at Marseille, has a local circulation of 2,000. This Toulon edition was started two weeks ago.

22. The Union Feminine Civique et Sociale (UFCS) is the women's adjunct of the MRP at Toulon. As in Paris, the MRP in Toulon is making serious efforts to capture the women's vote. A series of three free weekly political lectures, starting 13 December 1944 has been organized by the UFCS.

23. Radical-Socialist Party. It is universally stated that the Radical-Socialists are practically absent as a political force in the Var. No party headquarters has been established in Toulon, and aside from the brief newspaper announcement, no sign of any Radical-Socialist activity was discovered.

24. MLN and FN. Pothier, of the FN, is optimistic over the possibility of fusion between the MLN and the FN in the Var echelon after the agreement just reached between the two groups in the department of the Gard. On the other hand, Arrighi, of the MLN, points out that many members of his organization are hesitant about uniting with the FN, because they see in this an attempt

on the [illegible] of the [illegible] to absorb the [illegible]. However, he states that discussions are still continuing between the two groups. [illegible] asserts that although many members of the [illegible] are not Communists all the positions of responsibility in that organization are held by Communists.

25. [illegible] According to [illegible] Bessone, representative of the CGT on the [illegible], there were [illegible] registered members of the [illegible] in the Var on [illegible] December 1944, as compared with 24,907 members in 1937. Bessone considers one of the most urgent problems before the CGT in the Var to be that of the stabilization of salaries. Some workers are too highly paid [illegible] in comparison to the salaries of equally skilled workers in other trades. This [illegible] of affairs was created by the Germans who paid very well in order to attract labor to certain high-priority jobs. For example, workers in the building trades are getting up to 30 francs per hour, while skilled [illegible] and [illegible] earn only 12 francs per hour. Bessone points out that it is not possible to raise all salaries to the highest levels established by the Germans, since this would cause an inflationary trend. Therefore, the CGT was faced with the delicate task of working at the same time for the reduction -- to a certain extent -- of some salaries and the raising of others.

Police and Military Units

26. [illegible] The Forces Républicaines de Sécurité have a total strength of [illegible] officers and men in the Var, under the command of Lt. Colonel (FFI) Berrat. Their headquarters are at [illegible], about 7 km. west of Toulon, at the Chateau [illegible], a requisitioned private estate formerly occupied by the Vichyite [illegible] (Groupes Mobiles de Réserve).

27. The two companies under Berrat form part of the FRS of the 15th Military Region ([illegible], Hautes Alpes, Basses Alpes, Alpes Maritimes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var) organized by Regional Commissioner [illegible] and placed under the command of General [illegible]. The FRS are an official, paid militia, working under the prefect in each department of the 15th Military Region, with the principal task of combatting [illegible], collaborationists and black marketeers and of maintaining order. In the Var, the FRS has the additional task of guarding the [illegible] political prisoners at the camp of [illegible]. Members of the FRS in the Var are all former FFI. The men are paid 2,000 francs monthly; officers and non-commissioned officers receive regular army pay.

28. Berrat stated that he is badly in need of arms and equipment for his men. There are uniforms for only [illegible] percent of his [illegible] men, and their total arms consist of [illegible] German [illegible] and [illegible] light machine guns. Barrat pointed out that it would mean a great deal for the discipline of his men if they could all be properly armed and equipped. He hastened to add that in spite of circumstances, discipline was good. An inspection tour of the quarters, however, revealed a rather [illegible] discipline; the men lacked the military smartness and bearing of trained soldiers. German prisoners working on the premises were more prompt than the members of the FRS to come to attention and salute at the approach of Lt. Colonel Berrat.

29. Berrat stated that he had sent detachments out on expeditions against the

29. [illegible] stated that he had sent detachments [illegible] on expeditions against the [illegible] blanc -- elements of which had been reported in various localities in [illegible] but so far without success. The [illegible] was not [illegible] contact with these elements anywhere in the [illegible] was also [illegible] circulating in civilian clothes in Toulon to help stamp out the black market. Thus far, the [illegible] made 250 arrests in [illegible], for all offenses.

30. [illegible], who was formerly departmental chief of the Milices Patriotiques, and who is still a member of the departmental committee of the [illegible] Republicaines (ex-Milices Patriotiques), claims [illegible] for the [illegible] in the [illegible]. Barral stated [illegible] of the [illegible] were the same as those of the [illegible], but that the former were unpaid civilians devoting only their spare time to this task.

31. F.T. According to [illegible], Colonel Barral, all the remaining FTP of the Var are grouped in the [illegible]-Brigade des Maures at [illegible], under the command of Colonel (FTP) Salvatori. This unit consists of about 1,000 men, and is preparing to leave shortly for the front to join the 1st French Army. In Toulon, former FTP members have formed an Amicale des FTP. According to one of the members, the Amicale has a total membership of [illegible].

Franco-American Relations

32. American sailors stationed in Toulon report a number of cafe fights and arguments between themselves and French men, principally over women. The feeling is fairly general among American sailors at Toulon that the French would overcharge an American at every opportunity possible.

33. On their side, the French are, to a greater or lesser degree, resentful over the American bombing of Toulon, which destroyed a large part of the city; over American treatment of German P/W's; and over the fact that American food supplies for the civilian population have not arrived in greater quantities. [illegible] (a Corsican, about 55, veteran of the last war and [illegible] for over two years during this one) complained bitterly that American soldiers had sold cigarettes, rations and soap at high black market prices and had not given anything away, contrary to what was expected of them. Cigarettes were sold at 50 to 100 francs a pack; soap at 50 francs a cake.

34. [illegible], Communist member of the [illegible] and director of La Liberte du Var, stated that there existed a general feeling that General Leahy, as Ambassador to Vichy, had continued relations with the Vichy Government even after his recall; that Washington was not pleased with the De Gaulle government and would have preferred a Giraud or a Chautemps to De Gaulle; that a report was circulating in [illegible] circles to the effect that three days before the liberation of Paris, American diplomatic representatives had penetrated into the city and had [illegible] with Vichy officials the possibility of setting up a new French government replacing the De Gaulle Government.

35. [illegible] also stated that [illegible] people were [illegible] the Allies had [illegible] to [illegible] the decision of the Government to [illegible] the Gardes Civiques [illegible]. In that connection, he stated that the [illegible] and the [illegible] great necessity, since the people had no confidence in the police [illegible] of the [illegible] men who had served the Vichy regime.

[illegible] Situation

36. [illegible] Destruction. Toulon has suffered heavily from Allied bombing. The port area was particularly hard hit, but a good deal of destruction was caused in the center of town as well. According to the municipal bureau of Reconstruction, of a total of 16,[illegible] houses in Toulon, 999 were entirely destroyed, 1,[illegible] more than 50 percent destroyed and [illegible] were suffered damage. Since it is extremely difficult to obtain building materials to make repairs, houses which were only partially damaged are deteriorating rapidly from the effects of the weather. Many people made homeless are temporarily living with friends and relatives, in makeshift quarters; a large number have not yet returned to Toulon from the interior, where they had sought refuge during the bombings. Toulon's normal population is 160,000 and dropped to [illegible] at the end of August; it had risen to [illegible] at the end of October, and is now about 110,000.

37. The municipal [illegible] of Reconstruction estimates needs of building materials for repairs as follows:

- 8,[illegible] tons of tile shingles for roofing
- 3,[illegible] tons of bricks
- 5,[illegible] tons of plaster
- 1,[illegible] tons of cement
- 1,[illegible] tons of lime
- 200,[illegible] square meters of window panes.

Temporary roofing repairs are being made with wood planks.

38. [illegible]. Food conditions in Toulon are bad, the most serious shortages being milk for children, and fats and oils. There is only enough milk to permit distribution to infants up to 9 months. According to Dr. [illegible], in order to provide milk for the 1,[illegible]77 children of 9-18 months, 6[illegible] cans of condensed milk would be required daily. Another [illegible] cans daily would be needed for the 1,500 children 18 months - 3 years of age. [illegible] stressed the urgency of this problem. Dr. [illegible] recommends that if American milk is shipped to Toulon, it be given directly to the municipality for distribution, instead of to the Red Cross. (He claims that on previous occasions when American milk was distributed through the French Red Cross, much of it found its way into the black market and never reached the children for whom it was intended.)

39. Despite the fact that the Var is an important producer of olive oil, there is a serious shortage of this product on the market. According to Allegre, municipal [illegible] in charge of [illegible], whatever stocks of olive oil do exist in the region are blocked by the [illegible] de Ravitaillement for distribution [illegible] France. This is a source of discontent among the people

However, distribution of [illegible] with the [illegible]. It is expected that [illegible] will improve by the end of the year. At present, olive oil sells [illegible] per litre on the black market, but [illegible] even on the black market. When available, it sold for [illegible] francs [illegible].

40. The bread ration of [illegible] is generally considered satisfactory and the [illegible] ration of about [illegible] grams [illegible] is felt to be a considerable improvement over the 90 grams monthly received during the occupation. However, people seemed to expect a more immediate and greater improvement in the food situation with the coming of the Allies than has actually taken place.

41. **Public Services:** Electricity, gas and water supply are normal. The streets are partially lighted at night. Trolley [illegible] are functioning in Toulon and its suburbs. There is one [illegible] train daily to Marseille, and one [illegible] daily which connects with the Marseille-Paris train.

\- - - - - - - - -

ANNEX

[illegible]

		[illegible] Movement
Frank Arnal	President	[illegible]
Amiges	Vice President	[illegible]
Rigon	Vice President	[illegible]
Mandrin	Secretary	Communist
Bertolini		Communist
[illegible]		Socialist
[illegible]		[illegible] (Franc Tireur)
[illegible]		Franc Tireur
[illegible]		Catholique
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Lapierre, Dr.		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Reybor		CGT
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		Comité de [illegible]
		[illegible]
Mme. [illegible]		[illegible] Françaises

[illegible] MUNICIPAL [illegible]

	Responsibility	Party or Resistance Movement
[illegible]	President of Delegation (Chef Police)	FTN
[illegible]	Finances	FTN (Chrétien Defoers?)
[illegible]	Reconstruction, [illegible]	FTN
[illegible]	Instruction publique, Beaux Arts, Sports, Theatre	FTN
[illegible]	Oeuvres de guerre et [illegible]	FTN
[illegible]	Ravitaillement	FN
Pothier	Travaux d'entretien des bâtiments communaux, voirie, jardins publics, controle des travaux neufs	FN (Communist)
[illegible]	Ravitaillement	Communist Party
[illegible]	Sapeurs pompiers, affaires militaires, Défense passive, quais, ports et [illegible]	CS
[illegible]	Requisitions, sinistrés et Refugiés	Socialist
[illegible]	Etat-civil, contributions, [illegible]	Socialist
[illegible]	Personnel, regie des [illegible]	CGT
[illegible]	Cimetières, pompes funèbres, abattoirs	CGT
Small	Services publics [illegible]	CGT
Mme. [illegible]	Oeuvres sociales	Mouvement [illegible] de la Libération Nationale
Mme. [illegible]	Emplacements, [illegible], Halles, Marché	Union des Femmes Françaises
[illegible]	Jeunesse, Sports	Fédération de la Jeunesse Patriotique
[illegible]	Hygiène, Laboratoire	Loge Maçonnique (Indépendante)
Mme, [illegible]	Contentieux	
[illegible]	Service des Eaux, Nettoiement, Assainissement, [illegible] et [illegible]	(Independent)

14-00000

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K 6

Toulouse 12 Septiembre 1945.

INFLUENCIA DE LOS COMUNISTAS EN TOULOUSE

Los comunistas influyen totalmente en el "FRONT NATIONAL" y su diario "LE PATRIOTE", de Toulouse.

Asimismo en el COMITE FRANCE-ESPAGNE, cuyo Presidente Jean CASSOU, a pesar de no pertenecer al Partido Comunista, se deja maniobrar por el.

Igualmente en el Comite FRANCE-U.R.S.S.

SECRET

Report No. : F-6937
Date of Report : 28 April 1946
Information : Current

FRANCE: POLITICAL

Reported Replacement of "Front National" by a New Paper

The following report is from a member of the staff of "Front National" and is a close friend of Thorez. This information was disclosed directly to a well-tried source, who has extensive contacts in French press circles:

1. It appears improbable that "Front National" will continue to be published after the elections, because of the breaking down of this political formation, which is of no further interest - except perhaps a marginal one - to the Communist Party. However, until now, Thorez has been opposed to its disappearance.

2. At present the leaders of the CP are planning to replace it by a more effective organ, and are studying three possible solutions:

(a) A newspaper which might be called "Ce Matin", and which would be supplementary to "Ce Soir" which would be responsible for its publication. The directors of "Ce Soir", which is a successful paper, are opposed to this idea, because they do not see the necessity for placing an additional load on the budget.

(b) A paper exclusively for women and which would treat all questions interesting to women: the home, the factory, food, the child, clothing, education, etc. But it is wondered if women have not adopted the habit of reading their husbands' paper, and would not be reluctant to indulge in the expense of an extra paper.

(c) An evening paper which would sell for 3 fr., and which would be similar to "Le Monde" in form, and would be the leftist opposite number of that paper. This paper would be destined particularly for the elite, and would stress cultural matters, accurate documentation, etc. The difficulty lies in assembling a first rate editorial staff to handle the political, economic, financial and artistic departments of such a paper.

3. It appears likely that a decision will be reached before the end of May.

SECRET

Distribution: 3 May 1946
Embassy/Paris
LO
MA
Washington
Amzon
Bern

SSU/SD PARIS

Hampshire/Bramley II

14-00000

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Code Name	Other Code Names	REF. MAPS	CARD NO. F 65

Name FRONT NATIONAL ([illegible])

Pre-D-Day .... D-Day ....

Address (i) .... (ii) ....

Hides (i) .... (ii) .... (iii) ....

Proof of Identity ....

Description: Height .... Weight .... Build .... Colour of Eyes ....

Distinguishing Peculiarites ....

Zones of Operations Z N

~~Sub~~-Organisors COLBERT represents the MOUVEMENT CONSEIL DE LA RESISTANCE

W/T Operator ....

Experience ....

Remarks Resistance movement supposed to be run by the Communists strongest in the North but has some following in Z S.

1219

14-00000

From: Marseille Report No: M-533 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 8 No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By: H. R. SHERIDAN HRS Approved By:

Distribution:
By copy to: 0 Orally to: 0

C. F.D.I

Source Cryptonym: HOMOHEDRAL References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Although this report is based principally on information received from HOMOHEDRAL, the chief facts have been confirmed by HOMESTRETCH and HOMOGENE. Much of the information, especially the excerpts from CADI reports, was taken from the original CADI documents which HOMOHEDRAL lifted from the CADI files. (One of HOMOHEDRAL's sub-agents got the char-woman who cleans the CADI offices to lift a few reports each night for a period of a week.) The Italian immigrant sent by this station to the CADI office is Ettore GUIDETTI.

Copies to:
Pari-2
Wash-2
Mars-1

Classification SECRET

Form No. 51-60

REGISTRY COPY 29-4-11-2

14-00000

Subject: Comite D'Action et de Defense des Immigres	Report No.: WFM-233
	Date of Information: See below
Place Acquired: Marseille	Date Acquired: 22 April 1949
Evaluation: C-2	Date of Report: 29 April 1949
Source: HOMOHEDRAL	

1. The Comite d'Action et de Defense des Immigres (CADI) was organized at Paris in November 1944 and operated overtly until ordered dissolved as a subversive group by a decree of the Ministry of the Interior in December 1948.

2. The principal organisations which joined to form CADI are as follows:

Parti Communiste Francais
Confederation Generale du Travail
Conseil National de la Resistence
Front National
Union des Femmes Francaises
Union des Patriotes Sovietiques
Comite Italien de la Liberation
Comite d'Unite de la Defense Juive
Union National de la Colonie Tchecoslovaque en France
Union Democratique des Hongrois en France
Aide a la Patrie Polonais
Front National Armenien
Italia Libera
Front National Roumain
Union de la Jounesse Republicaine de France
Union Nationale Espagnole en France
Federation des Espagnols Resident en France

3. As the name CADI implies, the organisation was formed to aid foreign immigrants in France. It was not ostensibly founded as a political organisation, nor was it ostensibly designed to support any particular political party. Its apparent purpose was rather to give social and legal aid to any and all immigrants in France. Its social program was quite simple and was largely devoted to the distribution of food, clothing, shelter, and money to needy immigrants. Its legal program was two-fold: first, it offered legal assistance to the individual immigrants through its lawyers; and secondly, it sponsored a series of measures in the Chamber of Deputies which were designed to benefit the status of all immigrants.

Classification
SECRET

FORM NO. 51-60 FEB 1949

REGISTRY COPY 39-4-11-2

4. The measures which CADI sponsored were officially known as the "resolutions pour la promulgation d'un Statut Juridique des Immigres", and demanded the following benefits for the immigrants:

a. That "Cartes de residence privileges" be granted to all immigrants, without exception, after three years residence in France.

b. That immigrants be allowed to choose their place and type of employment.

c. That immigrants be granted all the social benefits to which a French citizen is entitled.

d. That expulsion from France be made dependent on a court order, rather than on a decree of the Ministry of the Interior.

5. CADI sponsored the above measures for all immigrants. For those certain immigrants who had volunteered for service in an Allied army, or had taken part in the Resistance, or had been deported to Germany, CADI made the following demands:

a. That naturalization be granted by judges of the peace upon simple proof of the immigrant's claim to be in one of the above categories, and that all other naturalization requirements be waived.

b. That all invalids, deportees, and widows of men of this category be entitled to the same social benefits as French citizens of similar classification.

c. That the term "Mort pour la France" be added to the titles of the deceased of all immigrants of this category.

6. For those immigrants of the above category (para 5) who preferred to maintain their original citizenship, CADI demanded:

a. That they be allowed to choose their place and kind of work and that they be permitted to change their profession whenever they so desired.

b. That they receive all social benefits granted to French citizens.

c. That all "administrative measures resulting from their antifascist activity before and during the War be annulled." (Field comment: This is a direct translation from the French and refers to any legal actions taken against immigrants who, as Communists, refused to obey the orders of the French government between September 1939 and the German attack on Russia.)

WFM 533

7. CADI was largely successful in realising its demands, for the Statute of Immigrants which was passed by the Consultative Assembly (the Statute was composed of the ordonnance of 24 March 1945, the ordonnance of 2 November 1945, the ordonnance of 19 October 1945, the ordonnance of 25 October 1945, and the decree of 25 December 1945) gave to immigrants an equality of rights approximate to those enjoyed by a French citizen. The most active supporter of the CADI measures in the Consultative Assembly in 1945 was Madeleine BRAUN, prominent Communist and one of the leaders of the Front National. The Communist Party and the CGT also heavily backed these measures.

8. Paragraphs 4 through 6 represent CADI's original program; it was overt, it was designed to benefit all immigrants, and it was supposedly non-political. To implement its program, CADI established branch offices throughout France in the cities which had large numbers of immigrants. These branch offices were known as Centres d'Action de Défense des Immigrés. CADI also took the lead in organising the annual National Congress of Immigrants (Congrès National des Immigrés), the first one of which was held in Paris on 25 January 1946. M. ABERACHA, representative of the Ministry of Industrial Production presided. In 1949, CADI again sponsored the congress, now called the International Congress of Immigrants in France (Congrès International des Immigrés en France), which took place in Paris 16 February to 17 February. Some 15,000 delegates, representing 3 million immigrants of all nationalities, attended. Justin GODARD, president of CADI, made the principal speech. Louis SAILLANT, secretary-general of the CGT and president of the CNR, was a member of the sponsoring committee and sat on the speakers' platform. The sponsors' committee for the 1947 Congress which was also held at Paris in February, consisted of Justin GODARD, Louis SAILLANT, Jacques DUCLOS, Albert BAYET (delegate of the Ligue des Droits de L'Homme), PINEAU (director of the Union de Jeunesse Republicaine de France), Madeleine BRAUN, and Joseph NORDMANN (lawyer for the Lettres Françaises in the KRAVCHENKO TRIAL).

9. Although the ostensible and apparent purpose and activities of CADI were those outlined in paragraphs 3 to 6, its true purpose and its clandestine activities were quite different. CADI was not the non-political organisation that it professed to be, but was in fact a tightly controlled Communist organisation. To be sure, the legislative measures it supported benefited all immigrants, but they were designed primarily to help Communist immigrants. Similarly, CADI's program of aid to immigrants was restricted solely to Communist or pro-Communist immigrants. The true purpose of CADI was to aid Communist and

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pro-Communist immigrants to enter France; to aid them in establishing themselves in France; to place them in industries, mining, and agriculture; to organize them into faithful followers of the Communist Party; and finally to control them.

10. In order to realize its true purpose, CADI embarked on a clandestine program which may be divided into three major parts: the supplying of certain necessary identification papers to illegal Communist immigrants, the placing of these immigrants in certain jobs, and the organizing of these particular immigrants, along with all the foreign laborers in France, into submissive groups which would follow the orders of the CGT and the Communist Party.

11. Evidence of this first activity is found in the CADI office in Marseille. This office is currently operating a program whereby any avowed Communist immigrant coming to the office is furnished a "carte de travailleur etranger", given a job in industry or agriculture, and, for the sum of 8,000 francs, is furnished with a naturalization decree.

12. (Field Comment:

Having heard from two sources that CADI was operating such a program, this station sent on 10 March 1949 one of source's sub-agents, an Italian immigrant who had entered France clandestinely, to the Marseille CADI, at 8 Place de la Prefecture, to ascertain if these reports were true. At CADI our sub-agent was received by George LINIVER. Our sub-agent then presented himself as an Italian immigrant who entered France clandestinely and asked that he be given a "carte de travailleur etranger". LINIVER asked our sub-agent who had sent him to CADI, to which the sub-agent replied, "I am a Communist." LINIVER asked to see the sub-agent's Party card, and the latter showed it to him. LINIVER then asked the sub-agent if he had a job in France, to which the sub-agent replied in the negative. LINIVER told the sub-agent to return in two weeks at which time he would give him an "autorisation de sejour", and in three weeks, he would provide him with a "carte de travailleur etranger". LINIVER also promised to give our sub-agent an agricultural job in Sete (Herault). Finally, LINIVER told our sub-agent that for 8,000 francs he would provide him with naturalization papers. Our sub-agent replied that he wanted such papers, but that he would first have to acquire the money. The interview ended with both men raising their fists in the Communist salute.

13. From questioning our sub-agent, it appears that the papers CADI furnishes are genuine papers which they obtain through the connivance of certain individuals in the Marseille Prefecture.

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The sub-agent's sister unfortunately died in Paris on 18 March. The sub-agent then left immediately for Paris and has not yet returned. Upon his return to Marseille, this station will send him back to CADI to claim his "carte de sejour" and "carte de travailleur etranger". We will also give him 5,000 francs with which to acquire his naturalisation papers and we will direct him to accept the proferred job in Sete.)

14. Additional evidence that CADI is engaged in supplying these papers is found in the fact that on the 24, 28, and 29 of January 1949 four foreigners presented themselves at the office of the Confederation Generale des Internes et Deportes Politiques de la Resistance et des Victimes de l'Oppression Nazie et du Racisme" where, thinking they were at the CADI office, they asked that they be given "cartes de sejour". These men were:

- MILLER, Robert - born in Baden, Germany
- JACOBSOHN, Carl - born in Hamburg, Germany
- GEORGES, Morice - born in Sookelyncsakely, Hungary
- LASZLO, Alexandre - born in Marsvakely, Hungary

These four had entered France clandestinely and each had been told before leaving his own country to apply to CADI for his French papers.

15. The following excerpts from CADI reports indicate CADI's activity in placing immigrants in industries and in agriculture.

a. "The Poles sent by CADI into the iron and coal mines number 60,000. In addition CADI has placed 80,000 Polish agricultural workers in France." (Field comment: From a report by LOUKA, delegate of the Conseil National Polonais en France.)

b. "In the large chemical and metallurgical factories of Marseille one-third of the employees are immigrants. In the Acieries du Nord, 340 workers are foreigners; the Cotel Plant, 485 workers are immigrants. CADI has placed many of these men and will continue to place as many again." (Field comment: From a report of Guido ZAMIS, CADI secretary in Marseille.)

c. "There are 3,800 foreigners in the coal mines at Carmaux-les-Mines. CADI has placed 80% of these men." (Field comment: From a report of the CADI representative for the TARN department.)

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16. The following excerpts from CADI documents indicate CADI's activity in organising the immigrant laborers into submissive groups ready to follow CADI-CGT-Communist orders:

a. "It is necessary that CADI take the lead in organising these foreign laborers in strong and democratic unions. We must protect them from their capitalist oppressors and we must aid them in their struggle against their employers. In CADI and in the CGT, the immigrant finds his strength." (Field comment: From a report by Louis PETIT, one of the organisers and national leaders of CADI.)

b. "It is through CADI that the immigrant masses are able to mobolise for the tasks which lie before the whole country. It is CADI which must educate the immigrants in the ways of true democracy and it is for CADI to lead them in their struggle." (Field comment: From a report of LAROCHE, secretary-general of CADI.)

c. "Before the war, the countries from which these immigrants came were under the control of Fascist and reactionary regimes. The immigrants left their homes without hope of returning. Now things have changed; the countries from which they came are today true democracies and they now have the problem of helping those of their former citizens who are now living outside their borders. It is CADI who, working with these democratic governments, is attempting to obtain the rights of liberty and democracy for these immigrants now in France." (Field comment: From a letter written by Louis PETIT.)

d. "We are proud to be from a region where the majority are immigrants, the immigrants who organised the great strike of 100,000 workers during the occupation under the leadership of Auguste LECOEUR. In those times, all orders were executed clandestinely, and we will execute them today with the same enthusiasm. CADI must lead the way." (Field comment: From a speech by the CADI secretary in the Pas-de-Calais.)

e. "The control of the recruiting of immigrant workers must be done in a rigorous manner by CADI and the French workers unions. We must prevent the immigrant worker from becoming a tool in the hands of the capitalists." (Field comment: From a speech by GIOVETTI, (fnu), delegate of Italia Libera.)

17. Further evidence of CADI's activity in organising the immigrant workers is found in CADI files. Report after report from various CADI delegates throughout France list by

nationality the number of immigrants in their areas, and in addition many of the reports note the number of these immigrants who are under CADI control. These reports are all similar, and it is sufficient to quote from one: "More than 50% of the miners in the Loire basin are immigrants; of those, the following percentages adher to CADI: 95% of the Poles, all the Yugoslavs, 80% of the Portuguese, 60% of the Italians, and 75% of the Hungarians." (Field comment: From a report by CADI secretary from the Loire.)

18. Although supposedly dissolved by Ministerial decree in December 1948, CADI continues to operate clandestinely throughout France. Its present national president is Justin GODARD, former minister; FRYDMAN, (fnu), a member of the Comite d'Unite de la Defense Juive, is vice-president; LAROCHE, (fnu), is secretary-general. National headquarters are located at 100 rue de l'Universite, Paris. The principal organisations supporting CADI today are those listed in paragraph 9, except for those of these organisations which have ceased to exist.

19. CADI functions in conjunction with these organisations and in addition it has its own delegates scattered throughout France in the industrial and mining regions. Among the CADI delegates are the following:

- HORCADO - delegate of the Federation des Espagnols Residant en France
- LOUKA - delegate of the Conseil National Polonais en France
- GIOVETTI - delegate of Italia Libre
- KOVACS, Muranyi - secretary-general of the Union Democratique des Hongrois en France
- PAPAS - member of the Front National Hellenique
- MELIK - member of the Front National Armenien
- VINCIOUERRA - president of the Union des Voluntaires Etrangers
- SORU - delegate of the Front National Rouman
- CONTI, Mme. Germaine - secretary of the CADI in Paris
- ZELENY - delegate of the Union Nationale de la Colonie Tcheco-Slovaque en France
- GUERRIERO - member of the Federation des Immigres Portuguais
- HOLLAND - delegate of CADI on Eastern France
- FRYDMAN - vice-president of CADI; delegate of the Comite d'Unite de la Defense Juive.
- PETIT, Louis - one of the organisers and responsibles of CADI

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(Field comment: It is realized that some of the organizations of which these men are listed as delegates have been dissolved, notably Italia Libra and the Front National Armenien. However, the names of the individuals and their affiliations are shown exactly as they appeared on CADI documents.)

20. CADI is well-financed. Its principal financial support comes from the Communist Party and the CGT. (Field comment: CADI documents acknowledge unspecified contributions from these organizations. One of source's informants, the chief of the Foreigners' Section of the Marseille Prefecture, has stated that he knows the Marseille CADI has an undetermined quantity of rubles, presumably received from the Communist Party.)

21. In Marseille, the CADI office was established by Guido ZANIS and Georgo LINIVER in March 1945. It was originally located on the Blvd. du Muy, but in September 1947 it transferred to 3 Marche des Capucins. In February 1948 it moved to 97 rue Longue des Capucins and then, after it was ordered dissolved, it continued to function clandestinely at 2 Place de la Prefecture, where it remains today. ZANIS remains the director of the Local CADI, assisted by LINIVER.

29-4-11-2

14-00000

WFM-339
5 Aug. 1948

SECRET

Subject:	[illegible]	Report No:	[illegible]
		Date of Information:	[illegible] August [illegible]
Place Acquired:	[illegible]	Date Acquired:	[illegible] August [illegible]
Evaluation:	B-3	Date of Report:	[illegible] August [illegible]
Source:	[illegible]		

1. The Chief of the [illegible] [illegible]

2. Actually the [illegible] [illegible] composed of two [illegible] [illegible]

3. A certain [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] among these is [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

Classification SECRET

REGISTRY COPY 29-4-5-236

[illegible]

14-00000

WFM-3...

SECRET

-8-

[illegible]

SECRET

37-4-5-206

BEST OBTAINABLE ... SUBMITTED

22 November 1948

From: Paris	Report No. [illegible]	Local File No.:
No. [illegible]	No. [illegible]	1 rpt
Report Made by: [illegible]	Approved by: [illegible] Ackerman

Distribution
By copy to: Wash - 2
[illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible] - 1

Orally to

Source Cryptonym: [illegible] | References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments

Attached is a report entitled "Further Arrests and Restrictive Measures by the French Surete to Halt Rumanian CP Activity."

[illegible]
[illegible]

Classification SECRET

REGISTRY CO.

14-00000

Subject: Further Arrests and Restrictive Measures by the French Surete re Rumanian CP Activity

Place Acquired: France, Paris

Evaluation: [illegible]

Source: [illegible] 1

[illegible]-4150

Date of Info: 15 - 17 Nov 1948

Date: 18 Nov 1948

Date Acquired: 12 Nov 1948

1. The following persons, all of whom have been particularly active in connection with Rumanian Communist Party affairs, especially within the Paris legation, were arrested by the French Surete on 15 November:

Ilie [illegible], a cobbler, and member of the Front National Roumain (Field Comment: [illegible] has previously been reported by source as a rich man, though cobbler by profession. He has property at [illegible] (Seine et Oise). At Paris, he lives at [illegible] rue Anjou. He is a frequent visitor and telephone caller at the Rumanian Embassy.)

[illegible], member of the Front National Roumain

Maria-[illegible], legation employee

[illegible], a French citizen and noted Communist.

In addition to the above and belonging to the same category is [illegible], who was arrested on 17 November.

2. The apartments of the foregoing were searched, but apparently nothing of importance was found. Subsequently, the five incarcerated persons were released.

3. The Association des Roumains Amis de la France (Front National) was dissolved by order of the Surete, which has also forbidden the publication of the newspaper La Roumanie Libre.

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SECRET

REGISTRY

Form No. [illegible]

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

[illegible] MA-0295

[illegible]

Chief, [illegible] — 2? April 1949
Attn: [illegible] Benson
Chief of Station, Marseille

[illegible]: Prominent Communist in Cannes
[illegible] RICARD

Ref: [illegible] 44, [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] is a prominent Communist in Cannes and is currently one of the leading members of the "[illegible] de la Liberte" in that city. He was one of the organizers of the "Front National" in the Alpes-Maritimes.

2. In 1945 he was elected mayor of Cannes (which also made him mayor of La Bocca, a quarter of Cannes). He ran for re-election as mayor in October 1947, but was defeated.

3. In 1945 he was also elected as a Conseiller General in the canton of Cannes, but was defeated when running for re-election to this office on March 20-27, 1949.

4. In 1947, he was elected as a Conseiller Municipal in Cannes and currently holds this office.

5. Subject is married and has one daughter, aged 20. His address is Chalet [illegible], Cannes (on the road to Antibes).

R. Sheridan

H. R. SHERIDAN

Copies to:
Wash-2
Mars-1

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CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTRY COPY

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: [illegible] (SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH) DISPATCH NO WFPA-7526

SECRET CONTROL
U.S.A. OFFICIALS ONLY
CLASSIFICATION

TO: Chief, FDW DATE: 26 March 1951

FROM: Chief of Station, Paris

SUBJECT: GENERAL- Transmittal
SPECIFIC- List of Alleged Communist dominated organizations

1. Attached is a copy of a list given to Leon H. [redacted]man recently by Jack West, Legal Attache. The attachment was originally given to West by Keith Angell, Security Office, ECA-OSR, Paris. Mr. Angell advised that he had received this list from a source in the Prefecture of Police, Paris, and that it is based upon information in Prefecture files and investigation by that agency.

2. It will be noted that this list is apparently of quite recent date in that these international organizations recently expelled from France (IFDW, WFDY, WFTU) are noted as "dissolved".

3. Mr. West also transmitted a copy of this list to Mr. William Crawford in the Embassy here.

Gustav Peterson

FDW - 3 ([illegible] copies 5 pg att)
Files - WFPA - 1
Comm - 1 (1 att)

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[redacted]

29-4-13-72

[illegible] 75726

[illegible] COMMUNISTES

Parti Communiste Français, [illegible] 120 rue Lafayette.

Amicale des Anciens de [illegible] Noire, 23 rue Fremicourt (15eme).

Amicale des Veuves [illegible] Guerre, [illegible] rue Rene Boulanger (10eme) Bot. 21.31.

Amicale des Volontaires de l'Espagne Republicaine, 45 rue du Fg Montmartre, (9eme) - Prov. 02.49

Amicale Nationale des [illegible] Municipaux communistes de France, 1 rue de Maubeuge (9eme) Tru. 78.31

Amicale Nationale des Elus Republicains de France, 1 rue de Maubeuge (9eme) Tru. 78.31

Amis de la Commune, 37 rue du Louvre (2eme)

Amis de la Nature, 19 rue St-Georges (9eme) - Tru. 49.88

Amies de la Paix, 37 rue Jouvenet (16eme) - Jas. 86.04

Amities Franco-polonaises 9 Boulevard des Italiens (2eme) - Ric. 01.85.

Association des Travailleurs Scientifiques, 57 rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire (5eme)

Association d'Etudes et d'informations municipales, 1 rue de Maubeuge (9eme) Tru. 78.31

Association Nationale des Anciens F.F.I. - F.T.P.F. et de leurs Amis, 27 boulevard des Italiens (2eme) - Ric. 46.27

Association Nationale des Cheminots Anciens Combattants, 9 rue Lauten-court, Mar. 04.97

Association Nationale des Familles de Fusilles, 10 rue Leroux (16eme) Kle. 71.80

Association Nationale des Rapatries d'Indochine, 19 rue St-Georges (9eme) Tru. 09.88

Association des Veuves Orphelins Ascendants Victimes des deux Guerres, 3 rue de Tilsitt (8eme)

Association Republicaine des Anciens Combattants, 45 Fg Montmartre (9eme) Pro. 02.49

Centre de Diffusion du Livre et de la Presse ([illegible]), 142 Boulevard Diderot
(12eme) Dor. 41.39 - 45.05 - [illegible]

Centre Laique de Formation du Personnel d'Encadrement des Oeuvres pour l'Enfance,
8 av. Mathurin Moreau (19eme) - Bot [illegible].50

Combattants de la Paix et de la Liberte, 3 rue des Pyramides (1er) Ope. 35.8?

Comite Francais de Defense des Immigres, 15 Fg Montmartre (10eme) Prov. 82.78

Comite Francais de la Jeunesse Democratique, 19 rue St-Georges (9eme)
Tru. 00.88

Confederation Generale de l'Agriculture, 11 bis, rue Scribe (9eme) Ope. 59.90

Comite National des Ecrivains, 2 rue de l'Elysee (8eme) Anj. 05.79

Comite National des Journalistes, 2 rue de l'Elysee (8eme)

Comite National des Pharmaciens, 13 rue Balu (9eme)

Confederation Nationale des Locataires, 25 rue Arthur Rozier (19eme) Nord. ?2.51

Confederation Generale du Commerce et de l'Industrie, 169 rue du Temple
(3eme) - Tur. 52.15

Confederation Generale Unifiee de l'Artisanat, 10 rue des Filles du Calvaire
(3eme) - Tur. 53.29

Conseil National de la Resistance, 1 rue Vernet (8eme) - Ely 30.53.

Cooperative de Production et de Diffusion du Film, 31 rue de Chabrol (9eme)
Pro. 07.05

Editeurs Francais Reunis, 33 rue St-Andre des Arts (6eme) - Ode. 73.24

Editions de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Humblot (15eme) - Seg. 12.91

Editions Sociales, 64 Bld Auguste Blanqui (13eme) - Gob. 45.41

Federation des Chorales et Groupes Artistiques de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Humblot
(15eme) - Seg. 15.01

Federation des Locataires, 32 bis, Bld Richard Lenoir (11eme)
Roq. 9?,20

Federation Francaise des Cines-Clubs, 2 rue de l'Elysee (8eme)
Anj. 9 .64

Federation Musicale Populaire, 2 rue de l Elysee (8eme) - Anj. 91.54

Federation Nationale des Deportes Internes et Resistants Patriotes,
10 rue Leroux (16eme) - Kle. 71.50, 59.10, 87.52.

Federation Nationale des Combattants Prisonniers de Guerre, 46 rue Copernic
(16eme) - Pop. 43.92

Federation Nationale des Deportes du Travail, 5 rue du Fg Poissonniere (10eme)
Prov. 15.01

Federation Nationale des Directeurs de Colonies de Vacances,
29 rue St-Merri (4eme)

Federation Nationale de Lutte Anti-Tuberculeuse, 2 av. Mathurin Moreau (19eme)
[illegible] 56.65

Federation Nationale des Prisonniers de Guerre, 62 rue Chaussee d'Antin (9eme)
Tri. 43.23

Federation Nationale des Sinistres, Mairie de Noisy le Sec, Nord. 96.59

Federation Sportive et Gymnique du Travail, 19 rue St-Georges (9eme) Tru. 49.88

France - Espagne, 4 Cite Monthiers (9eme) Tri. 05.28

France - Roumanie, 16 rue Vezelay (8eme) Lab. 26.88

France - Tchecoslovaquie, 18 rue Bonaparte (6eme) - Ode. 20.20

France - U. [illegible], 29 rue d'Anjou (8eme), Anj. 19.54

France - Vietnam, 40 rue d'Argout (8eme), Lou. 08.20

Front National, 10, rue St-Georges (9eme) Tru. 40.84

Ligue Francaise de l'Enseignement, 3 rue Recamier (6eme) Lit. 88.71

Mouvement des Intellectuels Francais pour la Defense de la Paix,
3 rue des Pyramides (1er) Ope. 39.02

Mouvement National Judiciaire, Palais de Justice, Bd du Palais (4eme)

Plein Air Jeunes, 9 rue Humblot (15eme) Seg. 11.01

Radio - Liberte, 5 rue Lamartine (9eme) Tru. 71.82

Secours Populaire Francais, 11 Bld Montmartre (2eme) Cent. 27.70

Travail et Culture, 5 rue des Beaux-Arts - Paris (6) Dan. 99.00

Tourisme et Travail, 58 rue d'Hauteville (9). Pro. 90-48 et 30.19

Union de la Jeunesse Republicaine de France, 9 rue Humblot (15)
Segur 10.44

Union des Architectes Francais, 14 Rue du Cherche-Midi (6)

Union des Artistes Modernes, Club Mallet-Stevens, Rue Mallet-Stevens

Union des Arts Plastiques, 2 Rue de l'Elysee (8) Anj 91.54

Union des Camps et Palais de la Jeunesse, 9 Rue Humblot (15)
Segur 11.01

Union des Chirurgiens Dentistes Francais, 22 Rue Caillo Menier (16)

Union des Femmes Francaises, 12 Bis rue d'Astorg (8). Anj. 38.66

Union des Ingenieurs et Techniciens Francais, 2 Rue de l'Elysee (8)

Union des Jeunes Filles de France, 9 Rue Humblot (15). Seg. 11.70

Union des Juifs pour la Resistance et l'Entr'Aide, 14 Rue de Paradis

Union des Medecins Francais, 2 Rue de Sese (8). Opera 74.40

Union des Vaillants & Vaillantes, 5 Bd Montmartre (9). Cen. 75.51

Union Francaise des Anciens Combattants, 80 R. de la Chaussee d'Antin

Union Francaise des Auberges de la Jeunesse, 140 Bd Haussmann (8)

Union Francaise Universitaire, 19 rue de Jussieu (5). Por. 15.38

Union Nle des Etudiants de France, 15 rue Soufflot (5) Dant. 71.40

Union Nle des Intellectuels, 2 Rue de l'Elysee. Anj. 91.54

Union Nle des Spectacles, 2 Rue de l'Elysee, Anj. 91.54

Union Nle des Vieux Travailleurs, 8 av. Mathurin Moreau (19)
Nord. 17.23.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

Bureau du Congres Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, 2 rue de l'Elysee
Anj. 18.29

Bureau de Liaison des Intellectuels de la Defense de la Paix, (Issu du Congres de Wroclaw), 2 rue de l'Elysee, Anj. [illegible]

Federation Democratique Internationale des Femmes, 37 rue Jouvenet (16)
Jasmin 85.04 (Dissolved)

Federation Internationale des Anciens Prisonniers Politiques, 10 rue Leroux (16)
Kle. 71.50

Federation Internationale des Juristes Democrates, chez Me. Joe Nordmann,
12 Quai Bourbon (4) Dant. 72.45

Federation Mondiale de la Jeunesse Democratique, 21 rue de Chateaudun (9)
Tru. 18.95 (Dissolved)

Federation Syndicale Mondiale, 1 rue Vernet (8), Ely. 30.50 (Dissolved)

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11P

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

WFMA-0186

6 October 1948

TO: Chief, FBW *Communist Activities*

THROUGH: Chief of Station, Paris,

FROM: Chief of Station, Marseille

SUBJECT: Organisation of the French Communist Party in the Marseille Area

Intel

The following is a survey of the organisation and membership of the French Communist Party in the Marseille Area:

Departmental Federation: headquarters, 18 Allées Leon Gambetta

Federal Secretary: Denis BIZOT

Federal Secretariat: *of French CP, Marseille area*

Pierre DOIZE
Josette REIBAUT
Marius COLOMBANI

Federal Bureau:

Denis BIZOT - in charge of political section
Pierre DOIZE
Josette REIBAUT
Marius COLOMBANI
Lucien MOLINO - 19 Blvd. Bordillat
Jean CRISTOFOL
Pierre EMMANUELLI - in charge of Press-Propaganda
Ludovic TROUIN - in charge of organisation
Pascal POSADO
Henri BERTINI
Rene LALLEMAND
Yvonne ESTACHY
Paul COURTIEU
Jean CLAVERIE (alias POLLUX) - in charge of recruiting and interior police. A particularly dangerous person.

Federal Committee

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Judicial Complices:

Francois [illegible]
Lucien [illegible]
Joseph [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Gaston [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Foreigners in the French Communist Party number about 7,000, and are divided as follows:

Italians	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	(of which 500 are [illegible])
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Union des Femmes Françaises, Marseille Area

Headquarters: 41 Cours Lieutaud

Departmental Office:

Secretary: Simone [illegible]
Members: Catherine [illegible]
(4,000) Jeanne [illegible]

Union de la Jeunesse Républicaine de France, Marseille Area

Headquarters: [illegible] Rue de [illegible]

Fed. Sec'ty.: Lucien [illegible]

Secretary: RIGAUD

About 1,100 members

Union des [illegible] de France Marseille Area

Secretariat: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

President: [illegible]

Vice President: [illegible]

Sec'y. [illegible]

Treasurer: [illegible]

[illegible]

Asst. Tre.: Paul [illegible]

(cont'd.)

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Honorary Members of the Committee:

CALLAS (Ex chief of FTP in the Bouches-du-Rhone)
CAPDRALI (Cmdt)
CLAUDIE (Cmdt)
GILETTE (Lt. Col.)
GRANVILLE (Colonel)
MORVAN (Cmdt)
PELLETIER (Colonel)
PETRE (Colonel)
POZZO DI BORGO (Cmdt)
SIMON (Colonel)
SENATORE (Cmdt)

Membership: 3,500, of which 3,000 are members of CP, 300 are CP sympathisers and 200 non-sympathizers

Secours Populaire Francais

Headquarters: 5 rue Villeneuve
Secretary: OLIVI
Fed. Officers: DEVIL
CHERI
MANETTI
ROIG
BOSCHESCHI
ARNOUX
CATALA

Vaillants et Vaillantes

Fed. Commissaire: Charles LECA
Fed. Director: Paul ESTEVE
This movement is directed as youths of less than 18 yrs.

Université Nouvelle

Members: Casimir JOUSSERON, Prof. at University of Aix
Georges MOUNIER, Writor
Francis HALBWACHS, Fellow at University of Aix
This movement is directed at university groups.

Amies de la Paix

President: Perrine SOOS

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Association France-Roumanie

Committee Members:

CERMOLAGE	MONTROONON
CLERISSY	Dr. FETIT
COHEN	RUYSSEN
FROLY	ROOLIAND
OLOCAITY	SACHTER
HAINICLS	SSBAN
LION	THERAN
TOSTET	

Association France-URSS

Headquarters: 68 rue Montgrand

Association Nationale des Fusilles et Massacres

Sec'y. General: Mme. GEORGES
Legal Counselor: Mlle. JUIFFRA

Association des Volontaires pour l'Espagne Republicaine

Headquarters: 4 rue St. Jacques

Association Republicaine des Anciens Combattants, Marseille area

Headquarters: 4 rue St. Jacques
President: Adrien MOUTON
Secretariat: SENATORE and J. MOUTET
Treasurer: J. CLERC
This organization is made up of 60 sections

Union Francaise des Anciens Combattants

President: RIEU-ROY
Vice-Pres: DUPUY
Sec'y-Gen: GUERINI
Treasurer: BRISSEC

Officiers de Reserve Republicains

Headquarters: 20 Blvd. Paul Peytral
Honorary Presidents: GRANIER and PETRE
Secretary: BAUD
Asst. Sec'y: PAC
Treasurer: OLOT

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Front National

Headquarters: 18 Allees Leon Gambetta

Groupement National des Refractaires et Maquisards

Headquarters: 41 and 43 rue Grignan
Dept. Sec'y: FROLY

Milices Patriotiques

President: RIPERT
(RIPERT was in command of a CRS unit which was dissolved after the events of December 1947, and is now chief of a Communist shock troop group.)

Federation Nationale des Deportés et Internés Patriotes

Headquarters: 54 La Canebiere
President: Colonel PETRE
Vice-Pres: Abbe COTNAC

Italia Libera

Headquarters: 55 rue d'Alger
President: Mario MAGLIOCCO
Secretary: Aurelio BERTINO

Front National Armenien

Headquarters: 67 rue Longue des Capucines
President: SAATDJIAN
Secretary: HATORIKIAN

PC Espagnol

Departmental Director: Fausto JIMENEZ

VARIOUS OTHER COMMUNIST-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

MUR
Union Republicaine et Resistante pour l'Union Francaise
Benjamins et Benjamines
Pionniers et Pionnieres
Federation Nationale des Sinistres
Association des Veuves de Guerre
Comités d'Entreprises
Comité de Vigilance
Comité de Defense de la Republique
Bureau Annexe Sud des Vietnamiens, An affiliation of the Delegation Generale des Vietnamiens de France

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IMPORTANT COMMUNIST CENTERS

Marseille	Miramas
Arles	Port de Bouc
Aubagne	Marignane
La Ciotat	Gardanne
Martigues	St. Louis du Rhone
St. Chamas	

In case of Communist insurrection, it would be necessary to count on 12 to 15 thousand "die-hards", and 20 to 25 thousand who would be apt to side with the Communists.

RESULTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF 1945

Votes case	404,231
Communist votes	157,452 (38.9% of total)

RESULTS OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS OF 1947

Number of mayoralities to be elected	117
Number of Communists defeated	26 (22%)
Number of Communists elected	17 (14.5%)

POLITICAL MAJORITIES IN MUNICIPALITIES

Prior to 1947 - 19 municipalitios Communist controlled (16.2%)
After 1947 - 12 municipalities Communist controlled (10.3%)
Municipal elected jobs held by Communist:
1945 - 498   1947 - 408

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COMMUNIST PARTY SECTION ADDRESSES IN MARSEILLE

1er Arrondissement: Headquarters, 60 rue de Lorette
Political sec'y., Louis CALISTI

2eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 20 rue St. Saens
Political sec'y., Leon MERINO

3eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 31 rue Guerin

4eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, rue Maurel, Maison du Peuple

5eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 108 Bard Baille

6eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 109 Blvd. Vauban, Maison du Peuple

7eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 191 rue d'Endoume

8eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, Chemin du Rouet
Political sec'y., PELLEGRINI

9eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 12 route de Cassis

10eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, Ber Port, 69 Ave. Delessert

11eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 162 Route Nationale, St. Marcel

12 emeArrondissement: Headquarters, St Barnabe, 18 Chemin de St. Julien

13eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 82 Ave. de St. Just

14eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, Bard de Pons, Bon Secours

15eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 10 Route de Lyon

16eme Arrondissement: Estaque Gare, Bordure du chemin de fer

Section de Saint Louis: Political secretary, BERT

Section de la Belle de Mai: headquarters, 31 rue Guerin

Section St. Lazare: headquarters, 3 Place de Strasbourg

Section Marine: headquarters, 25 Blvd. des Dousnes

Section Plaine: headquarters, 39 Place Jean Jaures

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NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY CELLS IN MARSEILLE

Name	Location
Cheminots	Gare St. Charles
APAL	Vieux Marseille
Abattoirs	
Air France	Marignane
Albert BOS	Sebastopol
Alexandre BLANC	Sorgues
AUDIAS	PTT, rue Honnorat
"	La Madrague
BACCI	Trousat
BARBUSSE	Quartier Lodi
CASATIINI	Bar du Telephone, 20 rue de Lyon, ARENC
CHAINAND	Estaque Bar du Littoral
COLLOMB	3 Marche des Capucins
DEVEROER	Porte d'Aix, 3 Place de Strasbourg
DI BUSTO	Bar Moderne, Avenue d'Arenc
Des Douanes	Bar Robert, 40 rue Emile Zola
Freche	60 rue de Lorette
Entreprise Paoli	Rue Kleber
Excelsior	Blvd. Pons
FIFI TURIN	12 Chemin de Cassis, Ste. Marguerite
FLEURY	3 Marche des Capucins
Hopital de la Timone	(under leadership of SEASSEAU)
Jean PEREZ	60 rue de Lorette
IVALDI	Bar des Amis, 9 rue Pautrier
Jean THINQUET	Bar de la Veranda, rue des Grands Carmes
LAFFORGE	Bar Amer Picon, 3 Blvd. National
Louis PORTA	3 Place de Strasbourg
MANTAUZIER	60 rue de Lorette
Paul LANGEVIN	2 rue Moisson
Securite Sociale	3 rue Moutet
Vieux Marseille	60 rue de Lorette

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COMMUNISTS HOLDING ELECTED OFFICES IN BOUCHES-DU-RHONE

Deputies

Francois BILLOUX, Marseille
Paul CERMOLACE, Marseille
Jean CRISTOFOL, Marseille
Lucien LAMBERT, Marseille
Adrien MOUTON, Arles
Raymonde NEDELEC, Marseille

Counselors of the Republic

Mamoelle BOUVET (alias DUMONT, Mireille)
Charles COSTES
Leon DAVID

Members of the General Council

Jean BARAILLER	Martin GONTIER
Marcel BADUIN	Jean LAERO
Denis BIZOT	Clement MILLE
Pierre EMMANUELLI	Raymonde NEDELEC
Edmond GARCIN	Josette REYBAUT
Louis GAZAGNAIRE	Jean SENATORE
Rene GAUTHIER	Ludovic TROUIN

F. D. Noyes

F. D. NOYES

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